

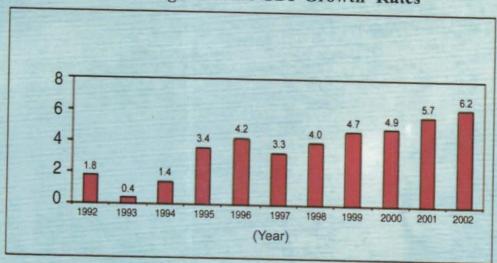
HE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2002

Average Annual GDP Growth Rates



Consumer Price Index % Change over Previous Period;
Tanzania Mainland



National Bureau of Statistics
Planning and Privatization
Dar es Salaam
July, 2003

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2002

Foreword

The present abstract, like those published earlier, brings together statistical information relating to various social and economic sectors. The information from the abstract is also available in greater detail in other relevant Bureau's publications. For a comprehensive list of these publications the user should consult the "Guide to Official Statistics in Tanzania".

This book also includes a selection of data from many statistical publications, both government and private or parastatals. Publications cited as sources usually contain additional statistical detail and more comprehensive discussions of definitions and concepts than can be presented here. Data not available in the publication are identified in the general notes. More information on the subjects covered in the tables so noted may generally be obtained from the source and the list of most recent publications is included in this report or see appendix 1.

Limitations of the data-The contents of this book were taken from many sources. All data from either censuses and surveys or from administrative records are subject to error arising from a number of factors: Sampling variability (for statistics based on samples), reporting errors in the data for individual units, incomplete coverage, nonresponse, imputations and processing or typing error. Whilst many of these errors are corrected by careful processing procedures, some still remain. The effect of the remaining errors is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population.

The main kinds of error to keep in mind are

- ♦ Partial non-response: In some cases where an answer is not provided to a question an answer is imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases .. symbol is allocated
- ♦ Processing error: While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management is used continuously to improve the quality of processed data, and to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality.
- Random adjustment: Table cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically significant.
- Respondent error: Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by people in completing the forms, some remain in final data.
- ♦ Undercount: Although the census aims to count each person, there are some people who are missed and others are counted more than once. The data in this publication are not adjusted for the net undercount.

For additional information on data presented-Please consult the source publications available in NBS library or local libraries or write to the agency indicated in the source notes.

Suggestions and comments-Efforts will continue to be made to improve this publication and to make it more relevant to as many users as possible. In this regard any comments or suggestions that may help us improve this publication are very much welcome. In the meantime we hope that the present report will be of use to planners, policy makers, researchers and all those interested in the development of our country.

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- 1. Where necessary, figures have been rounded off and for this reason there may be, in some tables, an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total shown.
- Throughout the tables, the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein and gallenness of the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101) villed and gallenness protein for the following symbols are used: 101)
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- 3. Except where otherwise stated, tonnes refer to metric tons of 1000 kg. each
- The unit of value is the Tanzania Shilling
- 5. Certain figures published in previous issues have been revised in the light of later information.

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ABREVIATIONS

IMR
U5MR
Under five-mortality rate
GDP
Gross domestic product
GNP
Gross national product
ROW
Rest of the world

SITC Standard International Trade Classification
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification

MTR metre

SQ.KM. Square kilometer

LTR litre

CU.M. Cubic metre MILL. Million

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A. Land and Climate

Tanzania: Mainland

Tanzania lies just south of the equator between the great lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa on one hand and the Indian Ocean on the other. Tanzania has frontiers to the following countries: Kenya, Uganda, R wanda, B urundi, Z aire, Z ambia, M alawi a nd M ozambique. Its area including approximately 60,000 square kilometres of inland water is about 945,000 square kilometres. This is about the same size as Nigeria and a little smaller than France and Spain combined. Except for a narrow belt along the 900 kilometres coast most of its land lies above 200m. altitude, and much of the country is higher than 1,000 metres, above sea level. In the north Mt. Kilimanjaro, with a permanent ice cap, rises to over 5,500 metres, with the highest peak Kibo reaching 5,895 metres. While this is the highest point in Africa the lowest point is to be found somewhere along the floor of lake Tanganyika.

A distinctive feature of Tanzania is the rift valley whose form is marked in many places by long, narrow and deep depressions often filled with lakes. The Great Rift Valley runs from near the mouth of the Zambezi River northward through Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and across the Red Sea to Israel. Lake Tanganyika lies in the Western rift, which continues northwards through Lake Kivu.

The rivers flow into the India Ocean or the Great Lakes. Many of them cease flowing during the dry season, and only the Rufiji, entering the Indian Ocean opposite Mafia Island and the Kagera, flowing into Lake Victoria, are navigable by anything larger than a canoe.

Lake Tanganyika drains into the Congo River system thence into the Atlantic Ocean. Lake Nyasa waters reach the Zambezi, thence the Indian Ocean. Lake Victoria, which differs from other major lakes of Tanzania in that it has been formed by a gentle down-warping of the earth's crust in a shallow subsidence, drains into the Nile, thence into the Mediterranean Sea.

Woodland, bush land and wooden grasslands, are the predominant types of vegetation. The main climatic feature is the long dry spell from May to October, followed by a period of low rainfall, which is often concentrated into relatively few days of heavy showers.

The main rainy season on the coast is from March to May but there is a second season from October to December, total rainfall increases towards the north. Around Lake Victoria rainfall is well distributed throughout the year but there is a peak during March to May.

Tanzania: Zanzibar

Zanzibar, lies off the eastern coast and situated some 30 Km. from the mainland of East Africa, in the Indian Ocean. A low-lying island of coral formation, it has an area of about 2,654 sq km of which 1,666 square kilometers for Unguja and the remaining 988 square kilometers is for Pemba Island. Coconuts, Cloves, Chilies, Copra and Seaweed are grown for export; fishing is also important to the local economy. The island's leading port and largest town is Zanzibar Town; located on the western coast, it has a fine harbor with docking facilities for both passenger and cargo ships.